

VIOLON

A Federico Anzenheimer

VINCENZO FERRONI

OP. 54

TRIO

EN RE MAJEUR

pour Piano, Violin et Violoncelle

\$2.00

NET



MAURO V. CARDILLI
NEW YORK



THE present Trio in D Major Op. 54 by Maestro Vincenzo Ferroni was given for the first time in Milan, on the 21st of November 1906, by the "Trio Italiano" composed of Virginio Ranzato, Violinist, Carlo Guaita, Cellist, and Umberto Moroni at the Piano.

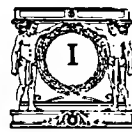
The critics of the major Italian papers applauded Ferroni's work. "Il Corriere della Sera" gave the following criticism: The new work, presents the usual gifts of spontaneity, inspiration and of doctrine in the texture, with which we are so well acquainted in this excellent author. He was greatly applauded.

The "Trio Italiano," perfect executors of Ferroni's work in Italy, carried it triumphally through the principal musical German cities. It was given at Palmengarten, in Dresden, on the 23rd of January 1907. Here is the report of the "Dresdner Journal": We heard a Trio by Vincenzo Ferroni, who studied in Paris (with Massenet), and now is a Professor of high composition in the R. Conservatory of Milan. The work was well received. We especially appreciated the two middle tempos, wherein the gay melody of the sons of the South strikes one with pleasure. The "Dresdner Zeitung": "Vincenzo Ferroni's Trio stands out for its melodic fluidity and for the good blending of the parts. It was worthy of being played and heard with Beethoven's Trio in B Flat, Op. 97." Very appreciative and enthusiastic were the words given by the Leipzig press.

The name of Vincenzo Ferroni is not new in America for those who enjoy classical music. Still, a few biographic notes will give an idea, who the author of this Trio is.

Vincenzo Ferroni was born in Tramutola, (Potenza, Italy). He studied in the Paris Conservatory, under Massenet and Savard. For a time, he substituted Savard as a teacher of Harmony. He won the prize of the international competition, held by "Le Figaro," with his celebrated "Ave Maria." In a competitive examination he won the chair of high composition in the Royal Conservatory of Milan, left vacant by the death of Maestro Ponchielli, author of "La Gioconda." Together with Mascagni and Spinelli, he won the Sonzogno Contest of 1889 with his opera "Rudello," given in Rome and Milan.

In 1896 his opera "Fieramosca" was sung with great success, Ferroni being also author of the libretto. Ferroni's work was directed by Martucci and Mascagni at La Scala, the latter directing the symphonic intermezzo "La Sfida" of the opera "Fieramosca," and the first the "Suite Romantique." Among his symphonic works it is well to remember the "L'Ouverture d'Ariosto," awarded a prize at Bruxelles, with his quartet in G Major. He has composed a concert for violin and orchestra, a sonata for piano and violin, and two Trios for piano, cello and violin; all triumphally received. Also many chamber songs, instrumental pieces and chorals. He has directed, at the theatre "Carlo Felice" of Genoa, his fantasia "Eolica" for harp, double quartet, oboe, horn and bass; and the symphonic poem "Risorgimento," both having been judged works of great strength. Less noted are certain "Suites" and two symphonies, of which the public's approval cannot fail, and other theatrical works; among them, is "Giulietta e Romeo," an opera that was to be given, before the world's war, in Paris, where it had a very flattering ovation at a private rendition. The celebrated Colonne and Benjamin Godard had already made familiar in France the name of Vincenzo Ferroni.



L presente Trio in Re Maggiore Op. 54 del Maestro Vincenzo Ferroni fu eseguito la prima volta a Milano, il 21 Novembre 1906, dal "Trio Italiano" composto di Virginio Ranzato, Violinista, Carlo Guaita, Violoncellista, ed Umberto Moroni, Pianista.

I critici dei maggiori giornali d'Italia plaudirono al lavoro del Ferroni. "Il Corriere della Sera" ne dava il seguente giudizio: "Il nuovo lavoro presenta le solite doti di spontaneità nell'ispirazione e di dottrina nella fattura, cui ci ha abituato il chiaro autore. Fu molto applaudito."

Gli artisti del "Trio Italiano," esecutori perfetti del lavoro del Ferroni in Italia, lo portarono trionfalmente per le principali città musicali tedesche. Esso fu eseguito a Dresda, il 23 Gennaio 1907, nel salone del Palmengarten. Ecco il giudizio del "Dresdner Journal": "Udimmo un Trio di Vincenzo Ferroni, che fece i suoi studi a Parigi (con Massenet) e che attualmente

è Professore di alta composizione nel R. Conservatorio di Milano. Il lavoro ci piacque; apprezzammo, in ispecial modo, i due tempi di mezzo, nei quali la melodia gaia e spontanea dei figli del Sud colpisce gradevolmente." "Dresdner Zeitung": "Il Trio di Vincenzo Ferroni si distingue per una rara fluidità melodica e per il buon impasto delle parti. Fu degno di esser eseguito ed ascoltato accanto al celebre Trio in Si Bemolle di Beethoven Op. 97." Giudizii apprezzatissimi ed entusiastici dette anche la stampa di Lipsia.

Benchè il nome di Vincenzo Ferroni non è nuovo in America per i conoscitori della musica classica, pochi cenni biografici daranno un'idea adeguata dell'autore del Trio.

Vincenzo Ferroni nacque in Tramutola (Potenza, Italia). Studiò nel Conservatorio di Parigi sotto Massenet e Savard. Copri per qualche tempo, come supplente, la cattedra d'armonia del Savard. Vinse il concorso internazionale bandito dal "Le Figaro" con la sua celebre "Ave Maria." Riuscì per concorso ad occupare la cattedra di alta composizione nel R. Conservatorio di Milano, rimasta vuota per la morte dell'illustre Maestro Ponchielli. Vinse, con Mascagni e Spinelli, il concorso Sonzogno del 1889 con l'opera "Rudello," rappresentata a Roma ed a Milano. Nel 1896 fu rappresentata con gran successo l'opera "Fieramosca," del cui libretto fu autore egli stesso. Martucci e Mascagni diressero alla Scala: il primo, la "Suite Romantique," il secondo, l'Intermezzo Sinfonico "La Sfida" nell'opera "Fieramosca." Fra le sue opere sinfoniche è notevole "l'Ouverture d'Ariosto," premiata a Bruxelles, assieme al suo Quartetto in Sol Maggiore. Il Ferroni ha scritto anche un Concerto per violino ed orchestra, una sonata per pianoforte e violino, e due Trii per pianoforte, cello e violino, tutti eseguiti trionfalmente; come pure molte romanze, e non pochi pezzi strumentali e corali. Egli ha diretto, al Teatro Carlo Felice di Genova, la sua Fantasia "Eolica" per arpa, doppio quartetto, oboe, corno e contrabbasso; ed il poema sinfonico "Risorgimento," giudicati lavori di gran polso. Meno note sono alcune sue "Suites" e due Sinfonie, alle quali non mancherà certo il trionfo del pubblico, come non mancherà ad altri suoi importanti lavori teatrali, tra i quali "Giulietta e Romeo," che, prima della guerra mondiale, doveva rappresentarsi a Parigi, ove in privato ebbe una parziale, ma lusinghiera audizione. Il rinomato Colonne e Benjamin Godard già resero familiare in Francia il nome di Vincenzo Ferroni.



TRIO

VIOLON

en Ré majeur
pour Piano, Violon et VioloncelleVINCENZO FERRONI
Op. 54

I Allegro Calmo

1 11

mp

mf *f* *p* *p*

mf *mf* *mf* *tr*

3 *pp*

p

mp *mf* *f*

1 2 1

mp *p* *f*

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Violon

Violon musical score, ten staves of music. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features various dynamics, articulations, and performance instructions.

Staff 1: *mp*

Staff 2: *dim.*, *pp*, *p*, 7, C

Staff 3: *mp*, 1, *mf*

Staff 4: *f*

Staff 5: *p*

Staff 6: *mp*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *sempre ed*

Staff 7: *accel.*, *a tempo*, *f*, *Sotto ad libitum*

Staff 8: *dim.*, *p*, E

Staff 9: *cresc.*, *f*, 6/4

Staff 10: *ff*, *p*, 4

Violon musical score page 5, featuring ten staves of music in G major (one sharp). The score includes various dynamics, articulations, and tempo markings.

Staff 1: *mp* (mezzo-piano)

Staff 2: *mf* (mezzo-forte)

Staff 3: *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo)

Staff 4: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte)

Staff 5: *dim.* (diminuendo), *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), *f* (forte)

Staff 6: *allarg. a poco a poco* (allargando a poco a poco), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *f* (forte), *p a tempo* (piano a tempo)

Staff 7: *Largo*, *dim. ed accel.* (diminuendo ed accelerando), *ff* (fortissimo)

Staff 8: *Allegretto*, *f* (forte)

Staff 9: *pp* (pianissimo), *A* (crescendo), *pp* (pianissimo)

Violon

Violon musical score page 6, featuring ten staves of music in G major. The score includes various musical notations such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings.

Staff 1: Treble clef, G major. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Staff 2: Treble clef, G major. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic marking: *f*. First ending bracket labeled **1**.

Staff 3: Treble clef, G major. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic marking: *pp*. Section marker **B**.

Staff 4: Treble clef, G major. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic marking: *pp*. Section marker **2 C**. *rit.* marking at the end.

Staff 5: Treble clef, G major. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Section marker **Poco Meno**. *espressivo* marking. Dynamic marking: *mp*.

Staff 6: Treble clef, G major. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic marking: *mp*. Section marker **D**. *8* marking above the staff.

Staff 7: Treble clef, G major. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic marking: *mf*. *cresc. sempre* marking.

Staff 8: Treble clef, G major. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic marking: *f*. Section marker **E**. *ff* marking at the end.

Staff 9: Treble clef, G major. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic marking: *p*. *8* marking above the staff.

Staff 10: Treble clef, G major. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Section marker **1º Tempo**. *accel. e dim.* marking. Dynamic marking: *pp*. *2* marking at the end.

7

[illegible]

Violon

Poco Piú

The musical score for 'Poco Più' is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The melody is characterized by frequent triplet figures, often beamed together, and includes various ornaments such as mordents and grace notes. The notation is dense, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and the piece concludes with a final triplet figure.

Io Tempo

The image displays a page of musical notation for a piece titled "Lento". The score is written for a single melodic line, likely for the right hand of a piano, and consists of six staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo marking "Lento" is at the top left. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *f* (forte), with intermediate markings like *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and articulation marks. A section marked "C" (Crescendo) is indicated by a dashed line and a "cresc." marking. A section marked "D" (Diminuendo) is indicated by a dashed line and a "poco rit. a tempo" marking. The piece concludes with a final chord marked *pp*.

IV

Violon

9

All^o giusto (♩ = 160)

Violon musical score, measures 1-16. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 12/8 time. It consists of ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 12/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'All^o giusto (♩ = 160)'. The first measure is a whole rest. The second measure starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third measure has a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The fourth measure has a '7' above it, indicating a seven-measure rest. The fifth measure starts a section marked 'A' with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The sixth measure has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventh measure has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The eighth measure has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninth measure has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The tenth measure has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eleventh measure has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The twelfth measure has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The thirteenth measure has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourteenth measure has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifteenth measure has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixteenth measure has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.

A musical score for Violon, page 10. The score consists of ten staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fifth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The sixth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The seventh staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The eighth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The ninth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tenth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *pp* (pianissimo). The score also includes articulation marks such as slurs and accents. The score is written in a standard musical notation style.

8

D

8

8

pp

E

This page of a musical score for Violon contains 12 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature changes from one flat to two sharps. The score includes several slurs, ties, and fingering indications (e.g., 1, 8, 12, 8). The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *ff* (fortissimo). The tempo/mood markings include *espressivo* and *allarg.* (allargando). The piece concludes with a double bar line and the numbers 12 and 8.

f

p

f

p

ff

mp

espressivo

cresc.

f

allarg.

12 8

Più Mosso

Violon score for the *Più Mosso* section, measures 1 through 24. The music is in D major (two sharps) and 12/8 time. The tempo is marked *Più Mosso*. The score begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The first staff contains measures 1-4, the second staff measures 5-8, the third staff measures 9-12, and the fourth staff measures 13-16. The fifth staff (measures 17-20) includes a first ending bracket marked with an '8' and a *p* dynamic. The sixth staff (measures 21-24) includes a *cresc.* marking and a *mf* dynamic. The seventh staff (measures 25-28) includes a *cresc.* marking and a *f* dynamic. The eighth staff (measures 29-32) includes a *Vivo* marking and a *ff* dynamic. The ninth staff (measures 33-36) includes a *Vivissimo* marking and a *ff* dynamic. The tenth staff (measures 37-40) includes a *Vivissimo* marking and a *ff* dynamic. The score concludes with a final measure in the tenth staff.

ff

p

cresc. *mf*

cresc. *f*

Vivo *ff*

Vivissimo *ff*